

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1801.

[No. 37.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Ven-
due Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit
and for Cash.

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.

Whiskey in bls.

Coffee in bags,

Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,

Raisins in kegs,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Tobacco,

Nails, Hardware, &c.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flan-
nels, Irish Linens and Sheetings, Ozna-
burgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book
and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain,
Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
January 17. Auctioneer.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,
The 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold
at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.

Sugar in barrels,

Bacon in lots,

Seal Leather in lots,

Soap in boxes,

Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broaddcloths, kersymeres, coatings, swan-
downs, plains, dunnis, flannels, Irish lin-
ens, humhums, German and British of-
fenburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book
and tamboured muslins, and a number of
other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
January 7. Auctioneers.

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,
Superfine, second and coarse
broad and narrow cloths, kersymeres,
swan-downs, coatings, swanskins, blan-
kets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes,
black bombazets, durants, russetts, I-
rish linens, Barcelona and pulicat hand-
kerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and
worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks,
threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low
for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.
Dec. 10.

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FURTHER EXTRACTS

From London Papers, received by the
Duke of Clarence Packet, arrived at
New-York—35 days from Falmouth.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CON-
SIDER OF THE PRESENT HIGH PRICE
OF PROVISIONS.

[Concluded from our last.]

It has been stated to your committee, by several of the principal importers of corn, that the wheat of the present year, in the North of Europe, is by all accounts far superior in quality to that of last year; in Germany it is represented as abundant; and though some less favorable accounts of later dates have been received from other parts, yet it is stated, that little reliance is to be placed upon them, as they have only become less favorable since the deficiency of the crop in this country has been the subject of speculation abroad; all grain (except Rye) has been uncommonly abundant in most parts of Europe. The harvest in America both of wheat and rice has been unusually plentiful. The indemnifying bounty, now proposed to be given, is considered by those importers whom your committee have examined as much more satisfactory than what was granted in the last session, and as likely to afford still more effectual encouragement.

There seems therefore no reason to doubt, as far as depends upon the state of the harvest abroad, and the probable exertions of foreign and British importers, that the supply may be fully equal to that of last year in wheat and flour, and in oats and rice will considerably exceed it; and that in other articles, to which encouragement may now be extended, particularly in barley and Indian corn, a large additional supply may be expected. Amongst these your committee wish particularly to direct the attention of the house and country to the article of rice.

The quantity of food to be derived from equal quantities of rice and of wheat is in a very great proportion in favor of the former; the quality of this species of grain is undoubtedly excellent; and wherever it has been introduced, it appears to have been highly acceptable: the encouragement now held out to the importation of it, will probably bring into Great Britain all that can be spared from every part of America, and considerable supplies may be expected from our East India possession, in consequence of orders sent over land in August and September, and of the liberal terms which parliament, with the concurrence of the East India company, appears disposed to grant to adventurers now fitting out ships from hence.

Of the remaining stock of the preceding harvest of rice in America, some will arrive before Christmas, in consequence of orders already given, and the produce of the last crop may begin to reach this country in January and the succeeding months. The supply from the East Indies will un-

doubtedly be later, but may be expected in part at a period of the summer, when it must be eminently useful, and the remainder previous to the time, when the harvest of 1801, according to the ordinary course of things, can be brought into general use.

There are also other articles of wholesome food to which the attention of your committee has been directed, and they entertain considerable hopes, that arrangements may be made, by which large quantities of fish, and other salted provisions, may be added to the supply of the market at such reasonable rates as may afford a material source of relief. Your committee mean to proceed immediately in this part of their enquiry, and will as early as possible state the result to the house.

The stoppage of the distilleries in England, at this early season, will prove equivalent to the importation of at least 250,000 quarters of barley—in Scotland it is stated as likely to be productive of a saving of the same article to a still greater amount, and the prohibition of the use of wheat in starch, may save about 40,000 quarters. By these measures, large quantities of grain are left applicable to the food of man, which have not in other years been so employed; and your committee have therefore thought proper to class them under the same head with importation.

Your committee think themselves authorized to place a considerable reliance upon the effect of the various measures above referred to, in increasing the general supply. Of these the encouragement offered by parliament for the importation of foreign grain, is undoubtedly the most important; but, whatever expectations may be reasonably formed, of the great extent to which that encouragement combined with the high price in this country may carry it, your committee think it their duty to state their decided opinion, and to endeavour to impress that opinion, in the strongest manner upon the house; that it would be unwise and unsafe to place their sole reliance upon resources of this description. Allowing for the probability that the accounts before stated respecting the produce of the last harvest, may be rather below than above the truth; yet the exhausted state of the old stock, and the unusually early period at which the late crop came into consumption, make it not only highly adviseable, but indispensably necessary, as the most effectual means of securing an adequate supply at a reasonable rate, to have recourse to the greatest economy, in every part of the country, in the use of those articles of grain, upon which the subsistence of each respective district principally depend.

Your committee entertain the strongest expectation, that a recommendation, from the highest authority, pointing out the advantages which would be derived under the present circumstances, from the general practice of economy and frugality in

those articles, could not fail to produce extensive and beneficial effects. In order to give the greatest weight and solemnity to such recommendation, your committee submit to the house, whether it may not be proper to desire the concurrence of the other house of parliament, in an humble address to his majesty, requesting that his majesty would be graciously pleased to issue a proclamation for this purpose?—The effect of such a proclamation might, undoubtedly, be extended by the universal circulation which might be given to it, through the magistrates and clergy, in every district and in every parish; and associations might be entered into by every description of persons to whom it might be addressed for carrying it into execution in their respective neighbourhoods.—The general adoption of such a measure by diminishing the consumption of grain and particularly of wheat, amongst those who are able to procure other articles of food, would leave for the use of those who are unable to procure them, a larger proportion of what is necessary for their support; by decreasing the demand, the price would probably be reduced; and it may well be expected, from the past conduct of the more opulent classes, that much of what might be saved by the reduction of their own consumption, would be applied to the relief of their indigent neighbors.

Your committee having thus suggested the means by which they conceive that a great reduction in the consumption of corn, and particularly of wheat, may be produced by the practice of economy among a large proportion of the community, proceed to call the attention of the house to another measure, by which a similar effect may be produced to a great extent, among the laborious classes, without in any degree diminishing their necessary subsistence; for which on the contrary, it is the great object of the plans proposed effectually to provide. It is evident, that under the present high price, a very large proportion of the poorer classes derive, from parish relief, a considerable part of the subsistence necessary for their families: extraordinary relief under such circumstances, to a great amount, is indispensable; and it is hoped that it has been generally extended through most parts of the kingdom, on the most liberal principle, in due proportion to the extra cost of food, to the number of a family, the quantity necessary for their subsistence, and the fair amount of their earnings. But it is evident that if the whole of this relief is given in money, it will be applied to the purchase of bread to the usual amount, and will thereby counteract that economy, which is so essential for the poor particularly, to introduce. It seems therefore, of the utmost importance to provide, that as large a portion as possible of this relief should be given neither in money nor in the sort of bread usually consumed in each parish, but in some other wholesome substitute; such as your com-

before enumerated. They have, by their practice through the voluntary attention of magistrates, has already prevailed in many instances; and that wherever it has been adopted, its consequences have been most beneficial; but partly from want of sufficient authority in the magistrates, for this particular purpose, partly from the use of the substitutes being less generally known than at present, and from the supply of them not being as abundant as may now be expected, the practice has been less general than the interest of the country requires. Your committee, however, are aware that these may not even now be indiscriminately applicable to every parish; from local circumstances, it may be at first difficult to procure the necessary articles in sufficient quantity, or it may require some time to introduce them into general use. Your committee therefore do not wish that a peremptory rule should be enforced. For this purpose they would recommend that an act should be passed, requiring the magistrates of each district within a certain time, to take into their consideration the circumstances of each parish, and at the application of the overseer, or at their own discretion, to make an order for giving a certain portion of relief in articles, to be fixed, and to direct the application of so much of the rates as may be necessary for providing such articles: or if they shall be satisfied that circumstances will not then admit of such articles being provided, that they shall state their reasons and report them to a special session, to be directed by the act to meet for that purpose: That the magistrates assembled at such sessions shall make such order thereupon as they shall think fit, either authorising further delay in the execution of the measure, if they shall be satisfied that the circumstances justify and require it—or, if not, directing it to be enforced in such manner as they shall judge expedient.

The first advantage to be procured by this measure evidently is, that of rendering the supply more equal to the necessary demand; but this advantage, though the greatest, is not the only one; the labourer, by receiving the proportion of relief in some other article than bread, corn, will receive the benefit of the reduction of price, which the diminished consumption must tend to produce, in purchasing cheaper what he provides out of his own earnings, and will be less dependent on the parish for his subsistence.—Every description of persons paying to the poor rates (particularly the least opulent house-keepers, who feel the most heavily the increased burthen of that rate and the addition to their own necessary expences, from the present high price of provisions) will be materially benefited in three ways: first, in the diminution of the rate, from a large proportion of the relief being given in articles cheaper than bread, on the price of which the relief, if given wholly in money, must be calculated:—Secondly, in a diminution in the amount of that part of the relief which may still be given in money, corresponding to the reduction which, as before stated, the measure has a tendency to produce in the article of bread:—Thirdly, in the immediate effect of such reduction of price (as far as it may take place) in diminishing the expence of the necessary consumption of their own families.

On all these grounds, your committee venture earnestly to recommend this mea-

sure to the early and favorable consideration of the house.

Your committee have thus submitted to the wisdom of the house those measures which appeared to them to claim the most immediate attention with a view to relief, they have upon the whole the satisfaction of being persuaded, after a deliberate review of the deficiency in the supply (arising both from the exhausted state of the stock of the former harvest, and the partial failure of the last crop) compared with the various resources which have been already pointed out, that if the measures of economy, which they have so strongly recommended, are generally adopted, the saving thereby produced, together with the extensive supply expected from abroad, will be fully sufficient to compensate for such deficiency, and to provide for the necessary demand of the year.

Amongst the subjects which press upon the consideration of your committee, is the state of the law respecting the commerce of grain. It is evidently a matter of the greatest delicacy and difficulty; and your committee think they cannot better discharge their duty, than by taking it up in the temper recommended to Parliament, by that part of His Majesty's Speech which has been referred to them by the House.

In their further proceedings, your committee will give their most earnest attention to the discussion of every proposal, which has for its object the relief of the present pressure, or the prevention (as far as possible) of its recurrence; and will submit, from time to time, to the judgment of the house, whatever appears to them most likely to attain those desirable ends.

NEW-YORK, January 16. IMPORTANT.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Borneo, of Boston, Capt. Smith, from Sumatra and the Cape, informs, that an English Squadron, under the command of commodore Hotham, were on the 20th of October, closely blockading the Isle of France; and that this squadron had taken ten sail of French and Spanish merchantmen in attempting to pass them. A Hamburg ship, which had passed this squadron, was pursued and cut out by the English boats; the captain of which had his arm shot off in defending his ship.

Our informant adds, that while at Madras, which was about the first of July, a Danish gentleman from the Isle of France, informed him, that two vessels under American colours, had arrived there from Bordeaux, under convoy of a French corvette.

The brig Lapwing, Capt. Clapp, of this port, was at the Cape on the 20th of October, refitting.

Nov. 28, in lat. 20, long. 50, captain Smith spoke an English transport, with troops, 19 days from Spithead for Jamaica. Nov. 14, in lat. 20 W. long. 4 E. spoke a ship supposed to be the Nancy, of this port, from Calcutta. She intended to stop at St. Helena for water.

By the above arrival the editor of the New York Gazette has received a regular series of The Cape-Town Gazette and African Advertiser, from the 1st of July to the 20th of October, from which the following selections are made.

SIMONS TOWN, Sept. 2.

Arrived, the American ship Union, of Whitby, recaptured in lat. 28 S. long. 44 W. by his Majesty's ship Diomede.

This vessel was captured the latter end

of April last, on her passage from Charlestown to London, by a Spanish privateer, who was sending her to the River Plate for condemnation.

She is loaded with Rice, Fustic, Cotton, &c.

July 29.—On Saturday last died suddenly, from the bursting of a blood vessel, at his house in Stand-street; Samuel Kemble, Esq. aged 70 years.

Table Bay, Oct. 18.

Arrived, the American ship Eliza, of Salem, Capt. Landen, from Hamburg, bound to Calcutta.

This vessel left Hamburg the 29th of July last, Spithead the 11th of August, and has on board a cargo consisting of iron brandy, gin, &c.

Oct. 14th, arrived the Sea Nymph, from the Isle of France, sent in by the Squadron under command of commodore Hotham.

This vessel is under Hambro' colours, which place she sailed from the 8th of May last, and although chased by the squadron, and several shot fired at her, both from the Lancaster and Adamant, she paid no attention, but run into Port Louis.

Commodore Hotham thinking that her conduct appeared very suspicious, & finding that he could not prevent her getting into the Mauritius, determined on cutting her out, which was effected on the 12th of September, at 8 o'clock in the evening, by the boats belonging to the Lancaster and Adamant; in which affair 3 English sailors were killed, and one officer severely wounded.

Oct. 15th, arrived, the Borneo, American, of 213 tons, 10 guns, and 22 men, belonging to Boston, commanded by Mr. G. Smith last from Sumatra, with a cargo consisting of pepper and piece goods: she brings accounts of the privateers from the Isle of France, having captured in the course of ten days, nearly 30 vessels.—There are nine privateers out, belonging to the Mauritius, which sail very fast, and are said to have been very successful. About three weeks before the Borneo arrived at Sumatra, a Snow from Bengal had touched there to trade with the natives, who surprized the crew, and inhumanly cut off the hands and feet of every soul on board.

Cape-Town, Sept. 20.

On Saturday last a general meeting of the British inhabitants was held here, when an address of congratulation was proposed, and unanimously voted, to be presented to his majesty, on his escape from assassination in the Theatre, on the 15th of May last.

The Dutch inhabitants have formed a similar address to his majesty, which will be forwarded to England by the first proper conveyance.

The French prize sent into the other Bay, by the Lancaster and Adamant, brings accounts of the Armenia, captained Meek, being captured by the French privateer, the Clarissa, in latitude 6, S. and carried into Mauritius.

The Armenia was bound to Bengal, with a European cargo on board, worth at least £. 100,000 prime cost; and must prove a very valuable prize to the captors. She had on board several passengers, among whom was Mr. Stokes going out as governor of Prince of Wales's Islands, who were sent to Tranquebar.

Simons-Town, Sept. 14.

Arrived the La Pacquet, French brig, prize to the Mauritius. She was captured on the 11th of August off St. Louis bound to Bourbon, and has on board a cargo of wine, &c.

Cape Town, October 11.

The Prussian ship, Drie Bruder, came on to be argued upon: further proof adduced on behalf of the claimants, and which was opposed on the part of the captors.—The judge, after hearing counsel on both sides, took time to deliberate as to the sentence.

Ship Union, of Whitby—an English ship, taken by the Spaniards, and recaptured by his majesty's ship Diomede.—The value of the ship desired to be restored to the owners, upon the payment of one eighth salvage to the captors, and further proof of the cargo ordered to be made by the claimant within a twelve-month; and in the mean time the whole to be sold, and the proceeds to be brought in and deposited in the Registry of the Vice Admiralty court.

Lt Pacquet—a French vessel, prize to the squadron under the command of captain Hotham, was condemned as a lawful prize.

A case respecting a certain quantity of tobacco, taken by the Harbinger, letter of marque, out of a Spanish vessel at sea, which was destroyed and the tobacco brought into the Cape of Good Hope.

The captors having omitted to send in any of the captured crew for examination, and no evidence but that of the captors themselves having been adduced, the judge declined pronouncing a sentence of condemnation, and reserved the further consideration of the case till next court.

A quantity of Spanish dollars, and other effects, supposed to be Spanish property, taken out of a vessel under Portuguese colours, in August, 1799, by his majesty's brig Euphrosyne, were condemned as prize, no claim having been given for the same.

Table Bay.

Arrived, the ship Edward, belonging to Bourdeaux, 280 tons burthen, carrying six guns and thirty-seven men, captured on the 8th September off the I. of France by the Rattlesnake and Euphrosyne, with a cargo of wine and naval stores, bound to the Mauritius. She has been 30 days from the squadron.

Cape-Town, October 14.

Last Sunday col. Dickens rode, for a wager of 100 guineas, from this to Simons Town, on the same horse, in one hour and 43 minutes, being 12 minutes within the time for which the wager was laid.

On Tuesday last an European Cow was sold at Mr. Neilson's sale for 560 rix dollars.

The British squadron cruising off the Mauritius, captured 6 prizes in 11 days, some of which are of considerable value—and one of which is armed by, and is now cruising along with the squadron.

The prize called No. 7, which arrived in Table Bay on Wednesday last, is loaded with tallow, soap, candles, cheese, provisions, &c. and will prove, in consequence of the scarcity of some of those articles here, a very valuable prize to the captors.

Simons-Town, September 26.

Arrived, the Wester Gotland, captain L. Rosse, (Swede) from Batavia, bound to Gottenburgh.

September 29th, arrived the Bonne Esperance, French privateer of 14 guns, taken off the Mauritius by commodore Hotham, and the squadron under his command, which she left 20 days ago. This vessel has in about 100 tons of coffee, besides sugar, and had also 8 Spanish horses on board, but was obliged to throw them overboard, for want of water. Parted company with three other prizes, which are daily looked for.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 19.

The petition of Griffin Taylor was presented and ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia, stating the great inconvenience which has arisen by the operation of that part of the act of the 13th of May, 1800, which relates to a drawback on goods, &c. imported in foreign ships or vessels, was read and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Waln reported on the petition of Samuel Lewis, sen. that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to discharge the petitioner from imprisonment on a judgment in favor of the U. S. against him; and Messrs. Waln, Grove and Imley were appointed for that purpose; from which committee Mr. Waln presented a bill to that effect, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of claims, reported against the several petitions of William Markward, Luke Broadhead, and John Barry, and the house approved of the report.

Mr. New made report from the committee appointed to prepare a bill for regulating the grants of land, appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. New also reported a bill regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, which was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on Wednesday.

The house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the petition of Solomon Boston, which was agreed to. The report relieves the petitioner from any further claim of the U. S. against him, and directs his discharge from confinement.

The report was agreed to in the house and Messrs. Bayard, Thatcher and Spaight appointed a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, presented a bill to incorporate the persons therein named, as a Mine and Metal Company, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday.

Mr. S. Smith, from said committee presented a bill for erecting a light house on Cape-Coe, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report of a committee on the petition of F. B. Chandlear, who reported the same without amendment, to which report the house agreed; and appointed Messrs. Bayard, Foster and Linn to bring in a bill.

Resolved, That Messrs. Lee, C. Goodrich, Sheafe, S. Smith, and Harper be a committee to enquire and report by bill or otherwise, into the expediency of making further provision to facilitate the communication between the different parts of the United States, by means of post roads.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of William Nichols, and reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, that the said bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

TUESDAY, January 20.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of claims made a report on the petition of James Clark—which was referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to committees.

Mr. Bayard from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the relief of Solomon Boston.

An engrossed bill entitled, an act for the more convenient organization of the courts of the U. States was read the third time, and on the question shall this bill pass, it was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 51, Noses 43, as follows:

Y E A S.

Messrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, Foster, Freeman, Glenn, Goode, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Morris, Otis, Page, Pinckney, Platt, Porwoll, J. Reed, N. Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Tenny, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Waln, L. Williams, —51.

N A Y S.

Messrs. Allston, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Eggleston, Elmenhorf, Gallatin, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Jackson, Kitchell, Leib, Lyon, Linn, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Sumpter, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams.—43.

The passage of this bill was opposed in a short speech by Mr. Gallatin.

An engrossed bill entitled, an act for the relief of W. Nichols, late Marshall of Pennsylvania, was taken up for a third reading.

Mr. Gregg said that when this bill was before the house yesterday there appeared a very considerable difference of opinion as to facts. He believed papers might now be obtained which were not before the committee of claims when they reported the bill, that would enable them to make such a statement of facts as would reconcile these different opinions, and lead to a different decision from that contemplated by the bill. He would therefore move that it be committed to the committee of claims.

This motion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Pinckney from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons for certain lands purchased from J. C. Sims, between the Great and the Little Miami rivers.

A letter from the commissioners of the city of Washington addressed to the speaker was read, requesting that an apartment might be assigned in the capitol to the judges of the supreme court of the U. S. to hold their next session. Referred to a committee of three.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the memorial of Matthew Patterson and others, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported a resolution, the object of which was to cede to the state of South-Carolina the right both of soil and jurisdiction to certain lands contiguous to the Western Boundary of

that state, and including the lands occupied by the petitioners.

A bill for erecting a light house on Cape-Coe, on the North-westwardly part of Martha's Vineyard was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, January 22.

COMMUNICATION.

The Legislature of Virginia, by rejecting the bill for the extension of the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria, evince a deadly hostility to the prosperity of the Town of Alexandria, and that portion of the back country which is connected with it. The extending the Charter of the Bank could injure no part of the state; it would not be establishing any principle hostile to national Republicanism, but would be doing a great good to Alexandria and the adjacent country, without injuring any part of the state. Yet this reasonable request was rejected. Why was it rejected? Because certain leading men in Virginia, whose opinions control both in and out of the Legislature, hate commerce, and wish to destroy it. As Alexandria depends upon commerce for her support, can her citizens wish to remain one moment longer under the dominion of Virginia? Do not their most important interests require that Congress should without delay assume exclusive jurisdiction of the Territory of Columbia, and render the citizens of this part of the district independent of the government of Virginia, whose wish it is to check every advancement towards commercial importance, and nip in the bud our infant town? Surely no man residing in the District of Columbia, whose opinion is not as anti-commercial as that of the Legislature of Virginia, will hesitate in soliciting Congress to accelerate their plan of government for the district. Some object to the assumption being made at this time. Their wish is to postpone it until the next session of Congress, in hopes that if Mr. Jefferson is President, he will reward their zealous support of him by giving them offices in the district. The opinions of such selfish and interested beings, it is hoped, will be treated with the contempt they deserve.

AN ALEXANDRIAN.

FIRE.

Early in the evening of the 20th a fire was discovered in the South-East part of the Treasury Office, City of Washington. A considerable number of persons collected in a short time from the City and Georgetown. Notwithstanding their exertions, however, and the active use of the engine belonging to the office, within the house, the fire was not extinguished for several hours. It extended itself from the apartment where it commenced to one or two others and penetrated into the second story: but fortunately did not reach the roof.

Had this building been consumed, besides the public loss, a number of private buildings would have been greatly endangered, particularly as the wind was high and blustering.

Some persons continued idle, unconcerned spectators of a scene, which threatened so much calamity. They have proved themselves destitute of the feelings of humanity, devoid of a sense of propriety, and a disgrace to human nature. Who can regard them, without mingled indignation and contempt?

The President of the United States was observed in the ranks for conveying water.

We learn from Hamburg, that the exportation of Potash has been prohibited in Russia, which has caused a strong sensation in trade, and raised the price of that article from ten or twelve to one hundred.

The inhabitants of Baltimore, held a meeting on Saturday the 12th inst. and determined on establishing a Dispensary—Rules were agreed upon, as the basis of the institution, and for the government thereof. A number of respectable gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the benevolent purpose.

The Glasgow Courier of the 20th November, gives the following as an extract, &c. "Mr. —————, who has resided for some months in Paris, is lately returned from it, reports, that the public confidence in Buonaparte is unbounded, and his influence so preponderating, that the consequence of every other individual, of Sieyès, of Carnot, and others who have made a figure in the different stages of the revolution, is totally annihilated. He admits no one into his confidence, and commands a most perfect submission from all parts of his government. Many of the members of it are inveterately hostile to each other, and know no common sentiments but their awe of him, and profound respect for his authority."

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

CLEARED.

Ship America, Hussey, St. Seafrians,

For Sale, or to be Leased,
In the City of Washington, and possession
given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished
three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey
Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol,
and the nearest dwelling on the south of
it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house
are well situated, and will always com-
mand an uninterrupted view of the whole
city and George-Town to the west, as
well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch.
The house contains 10 convenient rooms,
exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in
any of the banks would be taken for the
whole or part of the payment, and a good
title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the
terms would be accommodating to a good
tenant.

Further particulars may be known by
applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that
city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15.

eo

To Rent.

The Long Glade,

WITH two hundred acres of land ad-
joining, situated in the county of Fairfax,
on the Post Road to Alexandria and the
City of Washington, 19 miles from the
former and 13 from the latter.

The situation for a tavern is equal to any
in the county—The buildings are con-
venient, new and good. The meadow only
will pay double the rent.

It will be rented on reasonable terms to
an industrious steady man. A German
would be preferred.

Apply to Mr. Wyley near the premises,
or J. SWIFT.

Alexandria, Jan. 20.

eo

NOTICE
Specially informs the public, that finding it indispensably necessary to dissolve the copartnership of O'NEIL and WARD, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that house on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give every person who may favor him with their commands entire satisfaction.

He requests all persons indebted to the above firm to be speedy in settling their accounts with him, as he alone is authorized to give a valid discharge for money due, or make any kind of settlement with them. He also requests the favor of all persons holding demands against O'Neil and Ward to render him their several demands, as he wishes to have them adjusted as soon as possible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15. (16) 3w^d

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the first day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced for the recovery of the same without respect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the small sums due him, he is under the necessity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17. d

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of
GROCERIES,
Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale, A few DRY GOODS, consisting of Brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. e024t

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. e018t

Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexion, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.

Valuable Property for Sale.

STEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the River Potomac. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potowmack Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
Treasurer of the Potowmack Company.
George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

TO BE RENTED,

On the 1st day of February next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for the term of two years,

The FISHERY

At the Point, on Saint Elizabeth, heretofore fished by Capt. Middleton—the time for fishing to be the usual season. Approved by my will be required.

JAMES BARRY.
City of Washington, 6t

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY, Capt. SAM. HANCOCK, will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.—Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16. d

SECOND NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the Town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the Commissioners named in the said Commission, at the Washington Tavern, in Alexandria, on the seventeenth day of this month, when and where he underwent his first examination—he is therefore required again to attend, at the said Tavern, on Saturday the 31st day of this month, to undergo his second examination, when and where the Creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity, or as one of the Firm of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts. At the last sitting of the Commissioners the said Bankrupt is to finish his examination, and the Creditors aforesaid to choose Assignees; of which last sitting due notice will be given, and the Creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his Certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Clerk to the Commission.

January 20, 1801. d

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhd. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

Wm I. HALL.

December 22. d

The Subscriber

Begs leave thus publicly to impress the minds of those who have heretofore borrowed Tools of various descriptions of him, with a sense that it is high time they were returned—particularly, two story cornish planes, and several smaller sizes, saws of various descriptions, beads and bench planes: they are mostly branded with the owners name,

He wishes to Rent,

A two story House & Lot, with a large and convenient Warehouse, in good stand for business. He has several

Dwelling Houses for Sale, in different situations, which will be disposed of as bargains, as he is anxious to improve his vacant property. For particulars apply to

THOMAS PRESTON.

January 16. d6t

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruise;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had. 1st Month 7th. eo

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig SUKEY and BETSEY, capt. Caleb Cook, 50 pieces do Sail Duck 23 coils do Cordage which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease. December 16. eo

ANTHONY SAWYER.

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince Streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Cash will be given for hair by the large or small quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn in Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4w^t

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5. eow4

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & CO.

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